Part Two..

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MANY INNOCENTS BURNED TO DEATH

Heart-Rending Holocaust Occurs in the City of Rochester at an Early Hour This Morning—Orphan Asylum Is Burned with Frightful Loss of Life. Several Victims of an Earlier Fire in the Same City.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Lying at the city morgue this morning are the charred and almost unrecognizable bodies of twenty-eight children, victims of the most frightful holocaust in the history of Rochester.

An explosion, the cause of which is unknown, at the Rochester Orphan asylum on Hubbell park, at 1 o'clock this morning, produced a blaze which completely destroyed the new west wing of the institution, known as the Hart Memorial pavilion, and resulted in the death of probably thirty persons and the injury of a score of others, most of them helpless children between the ages of three and twelve years.

The flames broke out in the boiler room of the building, under the laundry in the west wing and spread so rapidly that at 1:30 o'clock, a half hour after the fire started, the whole structure seemed doomed. It was only by the heroic effort on the part of the firemen that the older section of the institution was saved, and if it had not been for prompt and marvelous rescues by neighbors and firemen, the death list would have been still more appalling.

There were 109 inmates of the institution, ninety-five of whom were children. The survivors of the fatality are now quartered at various hospitals and residences; the victims are laid out at the public morgue on Allen street for identification. It is impossible at this hour to give an accurate list of the dead or injured. Several children and nurses may die during the day as the result of last night's experience and peril.

The burned building is located at the corner of Exchange street and Hubbell park. The section destroyed was erected in 1872. The property loss will not exceed $20,000.

The asylum carries an insurance of about $75,000 in several companies.

The horror of the fatality lies in the terrible loss of life and the tender age of the victims. With few exceptions the children killed were less than ten years old. The fact that at least three-quarters of the inmates were not orphans, but private cases brought to the institution by fathers and mothers either unable or unbelieving of caring for their offspring, makes the fatality a blow that will bring keen sorrow to many poor homes in the city today.

The following is a corrected list of dead and the line up to noon today:

Miss Maria Gordon, cook, identified; Mrs. Martha Gibbs, attendant, identified; Charlotte Bryant, Charles Be[illegible], Rachael Carey, Evelyn Carey, Evangeline Carey, Rhea Cornell, Mary Alexander, identified, Norton Howard, Edwin Hamilton, Bertha Hull, Gladys Hill, Mary Kane, Gertrude McNeil, identified, Mary McNeil, identified, Carl Mairodt, identified, Hazel Murray, Myrtle Patterson, Harry Perebaski, Earl Richards, Allen Richards, Violet Steele, Lillian Stone, identified, Minnie Skinner, identified, Herman Sagerstrom, Mildred Slocum, identified, Germaine [illegible], Minnie Tiffany, Mildred Wright, Otto Wiltberger, Arthur Kelly, Cora Potter, Bertha Potter, Susan Marthaus, Fred Potter, Alfred Demorest, May King, Leonora Owen.

The injured: Lorena Owen, suffocated; Allen Belmore, badly burned; Mrs. E. M. Hibbard, face burned; Mrs. Cline, foot broken and burned; Morris Keating, fireman, hose No. 1, hand injured; Mrs. Catterill, leg broken; Blanche Addison, badly burned; Paul Dunn, colored, badly burned; Miss Brad, nurse, suffocated; Mrs. Brand, attendant, hands and face burned.

Mrs. Cline, who first smelled the smoke, was visited by a reporter this morning as she lay in intense agony on a lounge in the home of Mr. Eckhart.

"I was awakened by the smell of smoke," she said. "Sitting up in bed I was horrified to see the flames in the hallway of the third floor. The only exit from the room was through the hallway, and of course it was impossible to escape in that direction.

"The room was rapidly filling with smoke. I went to the window and cried for help. Not a soul was in sight. Then I decided to jump. I landed on my feet on the brick pavement below. Someone picked me up and carried me here. They say that my foot is broken."

Miss Hibbard had charge of twenty-three children on the third floor in the main building. She says when she awakened the building was all on fire, and she got the children roused up and made their way to the roof. Firemen had ladders to the roof when they got there and most of the children were carried down to safety.

"After most of them had been rescued," Miss Hibbard said, "the heat became so intense that to save myself, I slid down a post leading from the roof to the ground."

Miss Hibbard was terribly burned about the face and head. The flesh on her face was hanging in big patches, and blisters had formed on her face. Her hair was burned in patches.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE HOLOCAUST.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Not since the holocaust of the lantern works fire in 1888 has such an awful catastrophe visited Rochester as the fire at the Rochester Orphan asylum in Hubbell park this morning. The most careful estimation places the loss of life between twenty-eight and thirty of the inmates of the institution.

As for the injured, every hospital in the city is taxed to its utmost to care for the suffering and dying. Even after being rescued from the building many among those who did not die before were so badly injured they may die before the day.

It was shortly before 1 o'clock this morning that a nurse in the Potter wing smelled smoke. Mrs. Cline, the nurse, immediately notified another nurse, who reported to the matron. The smoke was located in the boiler room, and a telephone message was sent to police headquarters. The first alarm was at 1 o'clock sharp. The second and third soon followed, bringing out the entire fire department. Before the engines arrived the neighbors for blocks around were doing their best rescuing inmates.

About this time the horrible knowledge dawned on the rescuers that the fire had cut off escape by the stairways. The windows were crowded with people with strained agonized faces. Quickly beds and blankets were taken, brought into the street, and strong men held them, inviting the poor wretches above to jump for their lives. Many took the leap, some from the third story. One poor creature, a woman, miscalculated the distance and crashed onto the pavement with a terrible thud. She was picked up dead. So great was their anxiety to make the leap that some of the prisoners in the fiery furnace followed one another from the windows. Some made the leap in safety and the force of their fall on the sheets and bedding was so great that the men, who were straining to hold it tight were taxed to the utmost. By the time the engines arrived the whole neighborhood was awake. Nobody could sleep with the angel of death so near and in a shape so awful.

The crowd could scarcely forbear to cheer as the first ladder was placed; there was a tremor, too, as the first fireman dashed upwards. Crash went the windows, and the man made his entry at a place where the flames were the thickest. It seemed impossible that a living creature could face the inferno and return to tell the tale. A figure appeared and then there was a triumphant cry and the burly fireman emerged with a child in his arms.

From the lower stories a group of children had by this time been rescued and taken to a house nearby. Every house in the locality was open to receive the sufferers.

Ladder after ladder was placed to the windows, and the firemen went up and down carrying out child after child. Some were breathing, but body after body brought down was only a blackened corpse.

The crowd gave gasps of horror as the dead list grew. The living and dead were laid on floors, couches and bed.

Women grew hysterical and men covered their eyes at the horrible sight. In one house a dozen dead bodies were lying at one time. As soon as the ambulances arrived the living children were speedily sent to the hospitals. A number of hacks were called and took away the dead. Sixteen dead bodies were at the morgue at 5 o'clock this morning.

A most dramatic incident of the fire was the fall of Fireman Morris Keating, who went up to the roof on a ladder to rescue women and children. Just as he reached the top, a stream of water was turned on him to keep away the flames, but it confused the man. He reached for the woman and the latter grasped for his arms, when suddenly the man lost his hold on the ladder. The crowd groaned as the fireman fell with the woman to the ground. The woman was killed outright, but the brave fireman was not seriously injured.

The roof was covered with children, who had escaped through a scuttle from the upper rooms, and for a time the firemen were busy carrying them down.

The protectives did valiant service with their apparatus. They saved ten from the back porch and five from the second floor, who were caught in blankets. For three hours the firemen fought the fire.



THE SUPREME COURT AND THE DE LIMA CASE.

The De Lima case, which is one of several before the supreme court involving the constitutional rights of Porto Rico, is on the calendar for consideration Jan. 7. Former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle is to make the principal argument for the De Lima interests. The pictures of the full court and Mr. Carlisle are shown.

TO ESCAPE FLAMES

Over a Score of Lodgers Make a Frantic Dash.

EIGHT CUT OFF BY DENSE SMOKE.

Their Lifeless Bodies Quickly Recovered by the Firemen, the Victims Having Succumbed to Suffocation, Fire in Minneapolis Attended by a Distressing Casualty List.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—Fire at an early hour today in the [illegible] lodging house [illegible] men lost their lives. The victims were overtaken by an immense volume of smoke in the [illegible] which [illegible] the second, third and fourth floors of the building, and death in every instance was due to suffocation.

The dead: Nathaniel Pearley, [illegible] J. S. Bentley, [illegible] B. S. [illegible] George [illegible] Michael Monahan, 75; A. M. Erickson, 25; Mr. Jacobson, laborer.

The fire was discovered by Charles Hanson, as he was about to go to his room on the second floor. He immediately aroused Clerk O'Connor, and the two men set about to awaken the lodgers. Hanson devoted his attention to the second floor, while O'Connor rushed up stairs. The men were all sound asleep and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were aroused. In several instances it was necessary for O'Connor to break in the doors. In the meantime he gave the alarm and the warning soon spread. O'Connor was finally forced to beat a retreat because of the smoke, and after having done all in his power he ran down and outside.

What took place in the dingy rooms and narrow dark hallways will never be known. It was a case of every man looking out for his own life. Nineteen of the 27 lodgers were successful, but the others were unable to beat their way through the smoke, staggered and fell in their tracks, where they were found dead by the firemen. Many of those who escaped came staggering out on the snowy sidewalk like drunken men, barely making their way through the smoke and heat and only partially clad. Several had narrow escapes. The loss on the building and contents will not exceed $50,000.

DIRECTORS NAMED

By the Marion County Agricultural Society Last Saturday.

The members of the Marion County Agricultural society held a meeting at the court house Saturday and nominated for directors of the association: W. C. Rapp of Marion township; David Rettiger, Pleasant; W. L. Morrow, Montgomery; H. W. Cookston, Big Island; H. K. Foos, Claridon; August Goettich, Richland; Ira Kellar, Prospect; William Stark, Waldo.

The election will be held between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock January 12.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS

Will Meet Monthly at the Court House Hereafter.

The Marion county infirmary directors were in regular monthly session Monday. The meeting, as usual, was held at the county infirmary building. In the future, however, the directors expect to be in session one day at least at the court house. There are many claims from merchants which often need explanation, and for this reason it is thought best to meet in the city one day at least of the regular monthly meeting.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Reams of the Garden City pike Monday morning.

ANOTHER BANK SAFE IS LOOTED

Shiloh, O., Jan. 8.—Robbers looted the safe of the Shiloh Exchange bank last night securing $1,000 in cash and a government bond for $500. The robbery was not discovered until daylight when a passerby saw the front door of the bank open. Tracks in and about the bank indicated that at least three men were engaged in the job. That they were experts was also evident.

So far as could be seen no explosive was used to open the safe. A hole had been neatly drilled through the outer door, the tumblers manipulated and the bolts thrown back.

The two inner doors were also opened by means of holes drilled through the locks.

TO OTHER SHORE

Passed the Spirit of a Prince of the Industrial World.

PHILIP ARMOUR CLAIMED BY DEATH.

Philanthropist, Financier and Multi-Millionaire Succumbs After an Eventful Career. New Jersey Catholic Bishop Passes Away—Prominent Railroader Gone.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue Sunday evening. A [illegible] affection of the heart was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from [illegible] He had been in failing health [illegible]



P. D. ARMOUR.

many times. His demise will have no disturbing effect upon the great Armour enterprises.

Philip Armour, 69, was born in Madison county, New York. He walked to California in '51 and returned six years later with a snug fortune. Later he settled in Milwaukee, establishing there a large wholesale grocery. In 1868 he moved to Chicago, where he founded what is now the largest packing house in the world. Mr. Armour was also interested in railways and many other enterprises, the Armour holdings being estimated at $50,000,000. Mrs. Armour and one son, J. Ogden, survive the industrial king. Of five brothers identified with the upbuilding of the Armour enterprises, but one is living, Herman O. of New York. Mr. Armour founded the Armour Institute, and maintained the same in a generous manner.

Bishop Wigger's Death.

New York, Jan. 7.—The death of Bishop Wigger was announced in all the Catholic churches throughout the Newark diocese at all the masses. [illegible] prayers for the repose of the soul of the late prelate were said and later a special [illegible] of requiem will be sung in each church. At Seton hall, in Orange, N. J., [illegible] the body of the late bishop [illegible] Wednesday the body will be removed to St. Patrick's cathedral in Newark where it will lie in state until Thursday morning.

Prominent In Railway Circles.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—John C. Sims, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and well known in railroad circles throughout the country, died in a hospital here. Mr. Sims was operated upon on Dec. 11 to relieve him of an acute attack of appendicitis. He stood the shock of operation quite well, and was slowly progressing toward complete recovery until Dec. 25, when his heart began to fail him.

A Former Senator.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 7.—Former United States Senator James Ware Bradbury died at his home in this city of bronchitis. He was born in this state June 10, 1802. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825. He was the last survivor of his class and the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin college. He was always a Democrat. His election to the United States senate was in 1846.

Father of Webster Davis.

Kansas City, Jan. 7.—Daniel F. Davis, father of Webster Davis, the former assistant secretary of the interior, is dead of consumption, aged 61 years. He had been in feeble health for more than a year. He was a veteran of the Union army.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Special Correspondent of the Scripps-McRae Association Refutes the Story That It Is on the Increase in Islands.

Manila, P. I., Dec. 1, 1900.—(Special correspondence S. M. P. A.)—The latest action on the program of the civil commission is a new and a very strict law for the regulation of the liquor traffic in the city of Manila. It is at the same time the first move made by the commission in relation to the local government of the city which municipal government will soon be [illegible]. It is the work of the new provost marshal general, Brigadier General J. F. Bell. The [illegible] is a much needed measure, with [illegible].

There have been many conflicting stories about the saloon evil in Manila under American occupation. [illegible] the number of places such as the American would call saloons [illegible] has increased [illegible] since August, 1898, and the method of [illegible] has made them conspicuous. [illegible] it is asserted that there have been more [illegible] than in the old Spanish days. Resting upon letters [illegible] several hundred people here, the [illegible] that drunkenness has become more common and more conspicuous here than it used to be. With [illegible] it is possible that drunkenness has become more noticeable, but Mr. Freeman is [illegible] without the facts when he says [illegible] that places for the sale of liquor have greatly increased in number in Manila during the past two years.

General Otis was asked for a special report on this matter in March last, [illegible] a debate over it in congress. He stated at that time that under the new license regulations put into force on February 1, 1900, the number of places where liquor was sold in the city was greatly decreasing. He secured no statistics as to the number of saloons under Spanish rule but expressed an informal opinion to the effect that there had been an increase under American occupation.

Recent investigations of the license department of the provost marshal's establishment would tend to prove that this is not the case. The number of places where liquors of one sort or another could be sold during the last days of Spanish occupation was close to twenty five hundred. This includes all the native beverages of all sorts sold in the little shops scattered all over the city, and it is claimed that the number of places, illicit and legal, was not less than about 4,000.

There were some 225 license saloons in existence under the new regulations of last February, providing a yearly license. That number has suffered a slight decline from that time on. The new law of the civil commission will probably still further reduce the number.

It provides a semi-annual license of $300 gold for places which sell spirituous liquors as well as beer and wines; the second class saloons, so called, which can sell only beer and wines, are charged $150 semi-annually. Special licenses for hotels and theaters are provided for, the hotels having to take out in addition the regular license if they run a bar. The Spaniards never placed any restriction on the sale of liquor by groceries, something that about every grocery here did sell at retail as drugstores—but these are put under the provisions of the new law and must get out licenses if they wish to sell.

Under the Spanish regime, retailers of liquors of whatsoever class were charged nothing but the industrial tax for this class of business, amounting to but $3 or $4 annually. That will help to explain why the saloon business was perhaps less obtrusive in the old days. It was scattered all over the city, in tumbledown native shacks as well as in fashionable groceries or restaurants along the Escolta.

An attempt is made under the new law to handle the matter of the sale of native beverages. It is licensed, but the amount charged for a license is but $1 a half year. Those holding this license can sell only this sort of intoxicant, and they are strictly forbidden from selling to soldiers of the United States. Perhaps the chief source of the trouble in regulating the evils of over indulgence in drink by soldiers has been the native "vino," so called, for it is not by any manner of means wine, but a concoction of usually bad whisky that is always strong, extracts to add flavor and various other things. No "forty rod" of American pioneer settlements could touch it in its deadly effect on the soldiers, and it is not uncommon for them to go mad from over indulgence.

The native does not suffer any such ill effects, partly because he is used to the drink, but more because he takes it very moderately. It is to be said in favor of the native population of Manila that they have not as yet patronized to any extent at all the more conspicuous and attractive saloons that the American bartender class has introduced here in the wake of the soldiery. It is with the object of aiding in the maintenance of such a state of affairs that the commission's new law forbids the having of music, of slot machines or other gambling devices or of billiard tables in connection with bars.

The new law removes and prohibits all saloons on the Escolta and other leading business streets of the city.

It also has a provision requiring an applicant for a license to publish the fact that he is going to apply for such in one Spanish and one English local paper for six days before a license can be issued him. Then, if there is any protest from neighboring property owners or residents, it is wholly in the discretion of the provost marshal to refuse a license, as it is to revoke a license that has been granted.

This law will take effect on April 1, 1901. It made a great stir when promulgated. The American saloons on the Escolta, which is a narrow and crowded thoroughfare, have been a good deal of a stench in the nostrils of the better class of people of all nationalities.

FRANK SNYDER

Who Enlisted in Uncle Sam's Army Is Enroute Home from Manilla.

Frank Snider of this city, who has been serving in the Fourth United States cavalry at Manila, landed in San Francisco last week. Mr. Snider returned to this country with a number of prisoners of war, but will remain here but a short time.

On the way to the states, the transport on which Mr. Snider traveled stopped at Japan, and a number of other ports. They were enroute to San Francisco since November 6, and experienced some terrible storms. Mr. Snider writes that he was obliged to tie himself in his bunk in order to remain in it.

Besides the prisoners a number of sick soldiers were brought to the states. Many of them died enroute. At San Francisco the soldiers were taken ashore, where they were given a banquet. Mr. Snider is in good health and enjoys army life.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

Delaware, O., Jan. 7.—Louis Graham died Sunday night. He stayed out Thursday night to guard his wheat bin from thieves and went to sleep. Death resulted from exposure.

The Streitz Clothing Store is now equipped and has in operation a five-station bundle and cash carrier, a convenience to the public as well as to the business of the store.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Russell, of Jefferson street, a son.

SUDDENLY TAKEN

Mr. John C. Priester Is Stricken as He Is Sitting Down at the Dinner Table.

FALLS A VICTIM TO PARALYSIS

The Deceased Was Thirty-Nine Years of Age and Leaves a Wife and Three Small Children—Mr. Priester Had Complained of the Grip Since Saturday Night.

Mr. John C. Priester living on Summit street died at 12:30 o'clock Sunday of paralysis of the heart, death coming as a terrible shock to the friends and relatives of the gentleman. Late Saturday evening the deceased complained of what he considered a threatened attack of the grip, and referred to it at times Sunday morning, but nothing of a serious nature was anticipated. He conversed pleasantly with the members of his family until dinner was ready. The family was just sitting down to the table when the unfortunate gentleman was seized with a frightful illness and lived but a few minutes.

The deceased was thirty-nine years of age and was a butcher by trade, having followed that business for the past ten years in this city. He leaves a wife and three small children.

The funeral was held at the Lutheran church on south State street at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

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HOLLAND'S FAIR YOUNG QUEEN WILHELMINA TO BE MARRIED JAN. 17.

Wilhelmina of Holland, the independent little girl queen, is to be wedded Jan. 17. After disturbing the peace of half the cabinets of Europe with ominous anticipations in regard to her intentions, to say nothing of turning the heads of all the royal bachelors of marriageable age, Wilhelmina selected a totally unthought of prince of an obscure house—a man with no great prospects and no fortune. The public is officially assured that the match is entirely a love affair, and, on Wilhelmina's part at least, there is no doubt that strong affection exists, but there is a disquieting story to the effect that her fiance, dazzled by ambition, sacrificed his love for an obscure German princess to become the consort of the cleverest, most dashing and most beautiful queen in Europe. Of course, there may be not a grain of truth in the story, for jealousy is a quality not unknown even to royal breasts, and there are many disappointed courts in Europe which are prone to look upon the darker aspects of the approaching marriage of the little queen.

The story of Wilhelmina's courtship is a pretty one. She met her promised husband, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the German court when she was visiting there with her mother. The young man was a lieutenant and was sometimes called upon to attend Queen Wilhelmina and her mother, Queen Emma, when they were in need of a military escort.

On one expedition the royal carriage met with an accident, and the young man by his promptness averted possible injury to the ladies. He showed his tact by escorting them, their accident having left them in a somewhat disheveled state, back to Potsdam by a secluded way, where they were in no danger of meeting any one.

The acquaintance thus favorably begun was kept up unknown to the German emperor, who had intended that the rich little queen should marry his second son, Prince Frederick. One day, quite by chance, he discovered the state of affairs and sent young Duke Henry out of the way until Wilhelmina and her mother had left the German court.

The circumstance that enlightened the kaiser was a matter of gossip in Berlin for weeks. The very afternoon after the incident of the carriage Duke Henry, while in attendance upon the kaiser and his guests, scratched his hand upon an iron fence, the blood spurting forth freely. Wilhelmina, who, with her mother, was then in conversation with the German emperor, noticed the accident and sprang to the assistance of the duke, wrapping the wound with her own lace handkerchief. Emperor William made no secret of his disapprobation, but attributed it to Wilhelmina's lack of respect for her elders. Soon after this the young lieutenant of chasseurs was transferred elsewhere, but not before he had declared to Wilhelmina his love for her. The incident is said to have occurred in Sans Souci park.

"But," said the royal coquette after Duke Henry's avowal, "they say that Prince Frederick also loves me. What of him?"

Too loyal to press his suit against the son of his sovereign and patron, Duke Henry bowed his profound despair and was about to retire, feeling that his love was hopeless, when Wilhelmina, giving him her hand, said in German:

"I desire to know thee better."

The courtship was continued at the home of the mother of Duke Henry at Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. There the young lovers had an excellent opportunity to become acquainted, but, unfortunately, Duke Adolf, the elder brother of Duke Henry, also appeared upon the scene to make love to the girl queen, and the affair was considerably complicated, for when the engagement of his brother to the queen of Holland was made public he was said to confess older brother's [illegible] and showed more feeling than was quite consistent with either brotherly love or royal etiquette.

A great many young scions of royalty claim that Wilhelmina has trifled with their tender young affections. Among these are Prince Henri d'Orleans, the Duke d'Abruzzi of Italy, Prince Eugene of Sweden, Prince Adolf Bernard of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince Frederick of Germany, Prince William of Wied, Prince Harold of Denmark, Prince Nicolas of Greece, Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, Prince Louis Napoleon and Prince Max of Baden. To forget the fickle Wilhelmina, it is said, the Duke Adolf planned his trip around the world, and the Duke d'Abruzzi sought the icy solitude of the far north. Indeed, the list of Wilhelmina's victims would be too long to enumerate, for she has the reputation of being one of the most arrant flirts in Europe.

Duke Henry probably attracted her because he is the opposite of herself. He is quiet, self contained and deliberate, a tall, good looking fellow of military bearing and not too obtrusive brilliancy. He is a cadet of the house of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a little grand duchy in the northeast corner of the German empire whose sovereigns claim to belong to the oldest ruling house in Europe. They are partly of Slavonic descent, and members of the reigning family have frequently married into the royal house of Russia. The Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia is a half sister of the queen of Holland's fiance.

The grandfather of the present Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was married three times, and Duke Henry is the youngest son of the third marriage. He is consequently an uncle of the present reigning duke. The young man is 24 years old and a military lieutenant, attached to the battalion of chasseurs in the Prussian guard. One of his accomplishments is dancing. He is reported to be the best waltzer in Europe. Wilhelmina is also fond of dancing, but because of the fact that at the Dutch court there is no one of sufficiently high rank to dance with her she is seldom able to indulge in this pleasure.

The wedding ceremony will be performed with royal circumstance in the Nieuwe kerk, where Wilhelmina's coronation took place with such pomp two years ago. The wedding celebration will be almost if not quite as splendid an affair, for the Dutch are very fond of show, and their young queen is their idol. The future consort of Holland's queen will not be likely to have a very happy time with the Dutch statesmen who help Wilhelmina to rule, for they are determined that he shall have no voice in the government and that no income for him shall be provided by the state. He will not be accorded even the complimentary title of prince consort, as was Queen Victoria's husband, although he will be compelled to become a naturalized citizen of Holland, learn its language and never leave its borders without official permission. The young queen of Holland is a very rich woman, but her relatives keep jealous guard over all her expenditures. The wedding will be a state function, and therefore will be paid for out of the public purse. It is probable that the honeymoon will be spent in the House In the Wood, Wilhelmina's country residence, where she goes to escape the formality of state. The great palace in Amsterdam, which stands next to the Nieuwe kerk, will be the scene of many of the post bridal festivities. The real royal palace, however, is at The Hague, and there it is likely that the young couple will spend most of their time.

BLANCHE HALL.





Photo by Herzog, Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Photo by [illegible]

DUKE HENRY AND HIS FIANCEE, QUEEN WILHELMINA.



Photo by Reutlinger, Paris. Design by Redfern.

MORNING GOWN OF EMPIRE CUT.

HOW SHE WORKED HIM.

They were talking photography. He thought that in portraiture surroundings had a lot to do with the effect of a picture. The idea seemed to impress her, and he was making the most of it. "Some girls," he went on, "should be posed in interiors; others are much better if they are taken out of doors. I got a stunning picture of a girl in a boat this summer—surroundings just suited her style. She had never had a good picture before. Some girls take well with library surroundings—a book in their hands, you know." She thought it all lovely, and he warmed. "I should like to take you"—he paused, gazing at her with admiring yet critical eyes—"in an automobile"—she silently expressed more than cordial approval of the idea—"if we could get one for the purpose," he mused.

"Well, if there was any trouble about that," she cried, "I would like it just as well if you took me to the theater."

And now he says he does not know how it happened.

EMPIRE STYLES.

Empire styles are much seen in bewitching tea gowns and evening frocks. But, although so simple in appearance, therein lies the danger to the home dressmaker, who needs to be extra careful in cutting and making these rather shapeless gowns, for any slight discrepancy spoils the general effect.

SUMMER In the Lap of WINTER. FASHIONS IN LINGERIE.

Dorothy [illegible] for men, but newly [illegible] "lingerie" [illegible] saying, [illegible] made [illegible] way for a [illegible] of the [illegible] to get a [illegible] of the "white [illegible]" [illegible] what [illegible] of [illegible] the fact [illegible] many January [illegible] the [illegible] shopkeeper. I [illegible] am thoroughly convinced that the person [illegible] got the idea of "white sales" in January [illegible] He must have had a [illegible] in mind, for January is [illegible] between the last [illegible] of the [illegible] and the first [illegible]. In other words [illegible] on the [illegible] with February [illegible] chrysanthemums [illegible] the first [illegible] of spring styles.

The [illegible] is [illegible] and long [illegible] to [illegible] Nightdresses and [illegible] if [illegible] skirt length [illegible] girdle about the [illegible] instead of [illegible] that the [illegible] regards [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] about the [illegible] for [illegible] with long [illegible] as [illegible] embroidery and [illegible] for all [illegible] which should [illegible] starched [illegible] ribbon is the latest [illegible] the [illegible] shops. The [illegible] style of trimming [illegible] of the [illegible] of the moment [illegible] white [illegible] but the [illegible] have [illegible] place [illegible] of [illegible] A short [illegible] which [illegible] silk [illegible] have hitherto been the [illegible] placed at the disposal of the woman [illegible]

[illegible] have become [illegible] the flat effect and the [illegible] are deep [illegible] trimming [illegible] about the feet.

Lingerie [illegible] importance to itself each year [illegible] for some certain period. At the present moment it is the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] square and [illegible] the [illegible] same old [illegible] story of ribbons and laces [illegible] prices that [illegible] extravagance, and there [illegible] in [illegible] either [illegible] a mere yard of cloth with ten of lace [illegible] a corset cover to fetch $6.

To return to outer clothes, the bolero like the poor, is always with us, and long may it continue so! Its presence, moreover, [illegible] the popularity of the blouse, for a blouse over a tight fitting bodice is a hideous and unattractive anomaly. The prettiest blouse I have seen in a long while was worn by one of the [illegible] The material was a dull rose silk, and instead of the tucks which have become monotonously familiar on all our garments the surface was broken by groups of threads run through the silk from neck to waist, which they slightly "shirred." It was not enough to be called gathers, but the effect of the threads gave to the silk a movement and play of light which was charmingly original. The blouse was slightly pouched in front and was ornamented with stitched tabs and groups of tiny gold buttons. These opened over a chemisette of coarse argentan lace across which ran waved bands of black satin, edged at either side with narrow gold braid. This scheme was repeated on the transparent [illegible] neckband. The contrast between the dull rose silk, the creamy lace and the positive note of sheeny black and gold was one of the happiest I have recently noted. Such a blouse could be nicely worn under a bolero of [illegible] or sable.

A beautiful evening dress which made its first appearance at "the Assembly" had an underskirt of oyster white satin veiled first with white chiffon, then with [illegible] mauve chiffon, then with spider tissue, through which the rosy mauve gleamed at every turn, while over all came the finest black point [illegible] with a deep shaded flounce, on which were laid half a dozen lines of [illegible] velvet. These lines again appeared half way up the skirt, outlined the waist and reappeared on the bodice, which presented the same mysterious blending of colors as the skirt, and in it Mrs. Jack Astor was a dream of loveliness.

The winter's prospects are truly brilliant from the modiste point of view. Women are chatting about their chiffons—always an excellent sign—and one clever dresser said to me the other day that she should call the fashions of the hour penitents, because they seemed, by avoiding all exaggeration, to be showing their sorrow for past faults and their determination to begin the new century with a clean bill. And so it is, there are no "exaggerations," and in their place are intricate embroideries, which do not look much after they are done, but bear the unmistakable air of being [illegible] and intensely smart.

I have heard it again repeated that the [illegible], plain skirt was to be resuscitated. I do not believe that. Paquin, whom every one trusts implicitly, has not a plain skirt in his house, either in [illegible] street or in Paris, but is plaiting and gauging all his creations, says Dorothy [illegible], who is stocking her [illegible] and willow trunks preparatory to a Riviera sojourn. I was shown [illegible] of the new a fetching day gown built of [illegible] blue Irish frieze worked with white worsted both on the skirt and bodice. The worsted was brought to a conclusion by tags and [illegible] and was just one of those odd and [illegible] bits of stitchery that every [illegible] for now. The remainder of the cold season is to be a military winter, and cloaks will be provided with [illegible] of gold braid and buttons and plenty of brightness. Paquin has just sent over for Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., a soft though full rose pink [illegible] for wearing under a fur or cloth coat, which is very picturesquely trimmed with button tissue pattes fixed with small, flat, gold buttons. The newest cravat is en evidence and is of white plaited silk, like a cavalier's, edged with the narrowest gold braid.

Modistes are agog over a vote which Paquin is making and is to be the coat of spring. It is quite the smartest I have seen—a bright brownish cloth, banded with velvet a shade darker and pulled in at the back like a Napoleonic coat. It is rather high above the waist and with sleeves set in all in one with the shoulder pieces in raglan fashion.

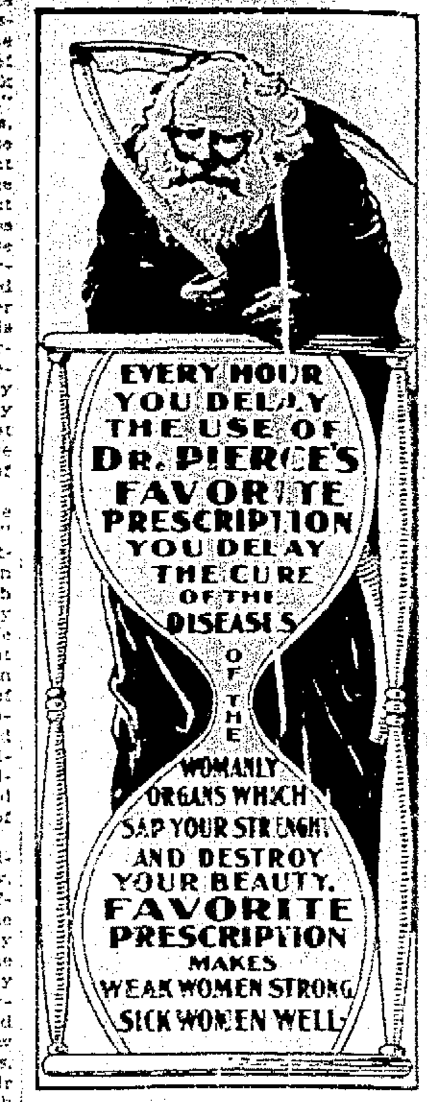
DAISY MAY.

New York.



Photo by Reutlinger, Paris.

GRECIAN AND EMPIRE INDOOR COSTUMES.

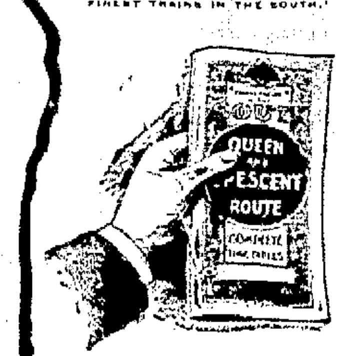


A Unique Charity Gown.

The daughter of a vicar of a rural parish not very far from London has collected all the buttons placed in the church offertory bags for the past 12 months, when special collections were made for the charities connected with the church. The young lady intends to figure at a local fancy dress ball in the character of Charity, and she means in an ironical spirit to have these souvenirs of meanness, the buttons, sewed in patterns on her dress.

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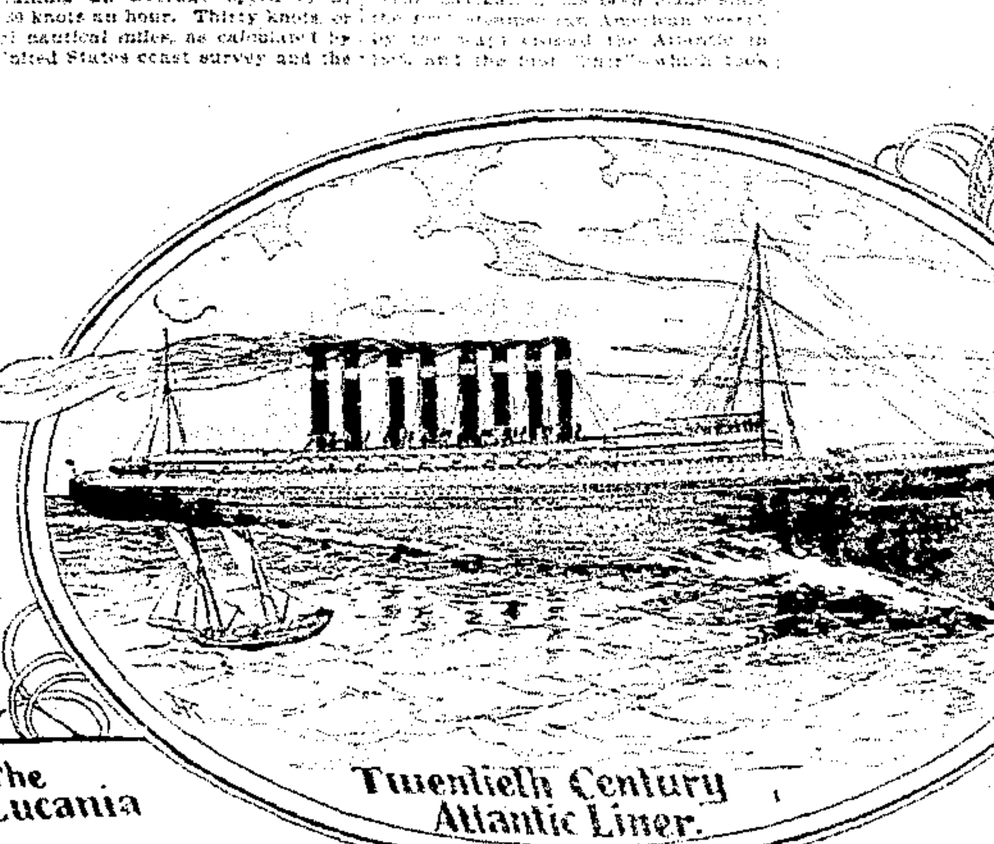
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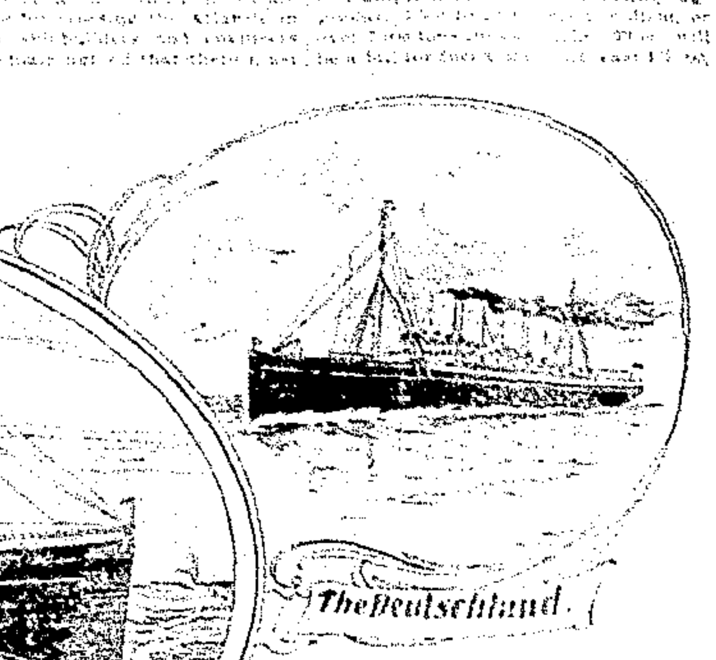
ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN ONE HUNDRED HOURS.

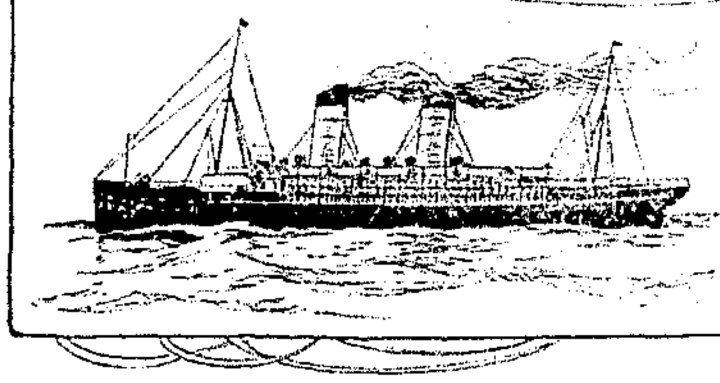
It is not improbable, the maritime experts say, that within the limits of that somewhat vague period, the "near future," the passage across the "Atlantic ferry" will be made in about four days, or at the most not to exceed 100 hours.

Looking into the new century and bearing in mind the grand achievements of its immediate predecessor, the nineteenth, this forecast should not be considered unreasonable. To do this, however, will necessitate an absolutely new class of ocean steamships, capable of maintaining an average speed of at least 30 knots an hour. Thirty knots, or 30 nautical miles, as calculated by the United States coast survey and the [illegible]

[illegible]







British admiralty, would be equivalent to nearly 35 statute miles—840 miles for every 24 hours. This would be sufficient to cover in four days the distance across the Atlantic between any "all the year" British port and New York, with a few miles to spare for detentions by the way.

The highest ambition of the Atlantic liners for the past ten years or so has been to reduce the average time between New York and the nearest British or European port to less than 120 hours. To accomplish this steamer after steamer has been built, with the result that records have been steadily lowered, and still the end of the century finds the five day record unattained. The best time up to date is that of the wonderful Deutschland, which in September [illegible]

[illegible] 16½ days to cross. In 1840, just 60 years since the Britannia, of 1,150 tons, with engines of 740 horsepower, made its initial transatlantic trip in 14 days and 8 hours. Ten years later the voyage had been reduced to 9 days 22 hours, and rapid transit came to stay. In 1867 when the City of Paris of the old Inman line crossed from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 23 hours and 1 minute. This record was lowered by the Britannic two years later to 7 days, 11 hours and 37 minutes.

To cross in less than a week was now the aim of shipowners and navigators, the first to start this record being the America, which in 1883 sped between Sandy Hook and Queenstown in 6 days 15 hours and 41 minutes. Eight years later the Etruria reduced this time by [illegible]

[illegible] be a radical departure from the present type—in fact, that the twentieth century ocean express will be in a class by itself and unique in every respect.

[illegible] Deutschland's 23,000 and the new Oceanic's 17,000. She cannot be used for cargo to any extent since her enormous proportions must be utilized to the utmost for engines, boilers, coal and furnaces [illegible]

and the grand [illegible] for a single passage [illegible] be from [illegible]

This is enough [illegible] the great Neptune of commerce [illegible]

[illegible] has promised to attempt to curb the appetite of his [illegible] there for great liners [illegible] reason to believe that the hundred hour voyage will become an accomplished fact [illegible]

DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATS.

The dean of the world's diplomatists at the time of his recent retirement was Prince Munster, late German ambassador to France. He was not only the oldest, but also one of the tallest members of the diplomatic body and is distinguished by his commanding presence. He was born in England 80 years ago and is looked upon as a true cosmopolitan, inasmuch as his parents were Hanoverians, his first wife was a Russian and his second an English woman. Thirty of his 80 years have been spent in the service of his fatherland, and he seems as active today as when he began his career, retiring as one of the most popular of the foreign ministers resident in France.



AN EGYPTIAN FUNERAL.

This snapshot, which was taken from inside a carriage in the principal street of Alexandria, shows how relentlessly the camera fiend pursues his subjects, even to the grave. It shows also the peculiar manner in which the Egyptian Arab is carried to his last resting place. The bier is borne by four men [illegible] of the corpse [illegible] standing up from the front part of the [illegible] may have left to follow his taking off, follow on foot, chanting in a monotone.



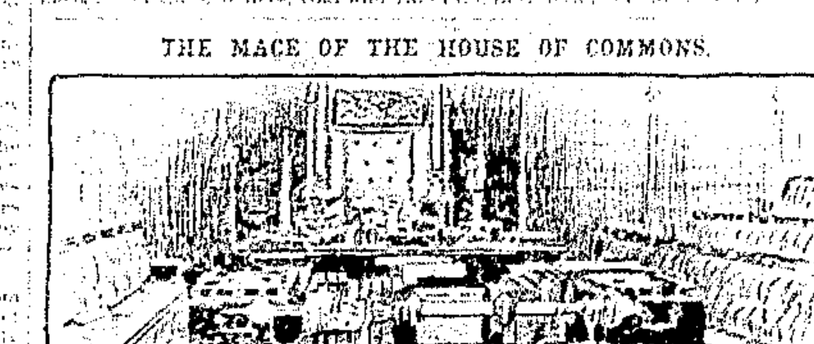
Robbing graves is the only crime under Chinese law for which the thief may be justly killed on the spot by any one finding him out.

COOKING HIPPOPOTAMUS MEAT IN A CANNIBAL CAMP.



This illustration depicts a camp scene in Africa. It shows a collection of cannibals engaged in cooking big flakes of hippopotamus flesh. Their chief dependence in general, according to a traveler who found them out, had been human flesh, and the transfer of their affections from the succulent steak cut from a captive of their own species to the comparatively tough hippo meat indicates progress toward civilization. This change was due to the efforts of the advance parties of the Cape to Cairo telegraph, who turned the negroes from the error of their ways. One of that party describes the scenes he witnessed as exceedingly revolting. This telegraph line, by the way, is now in operation to a point beyond Lake Tanganyika, about 1,400 miles from Cape Town.

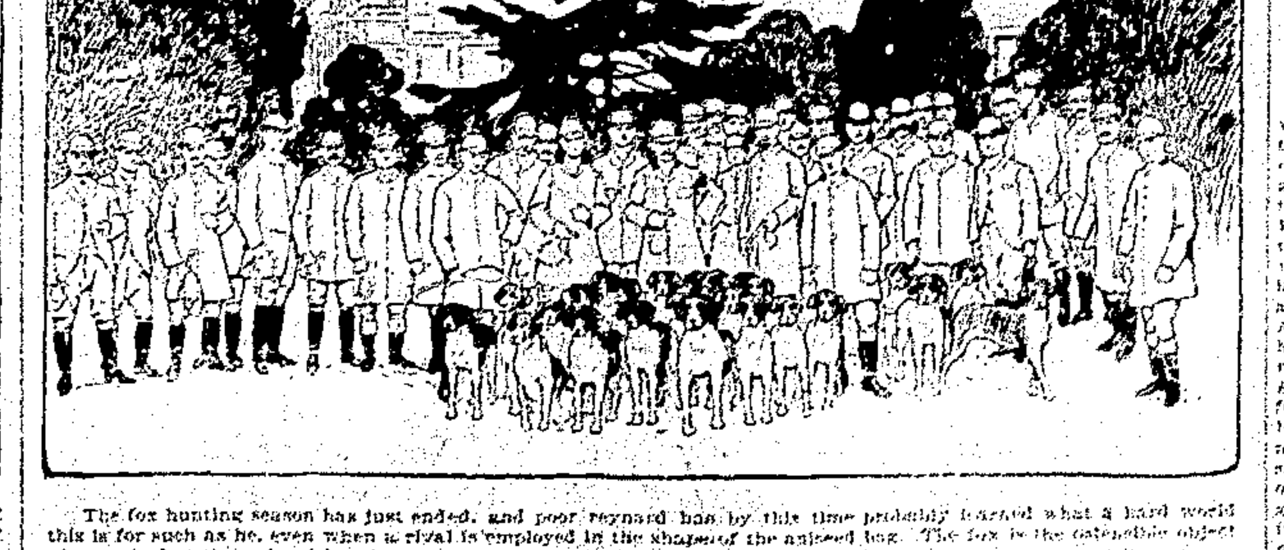
THE MACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



In such countries as worship the emblem of power without inquiring as to its derivation the mace is a wonderful scepter endowed with every attribute of authority. Such is the mace of the British house of commons, figured in the illustration from the only photograph ever taken. There is only one person permitted to take photography in the house of commons, and that is Sir Benjamin Stone, M. P., who has a monopoly of the [illegible] [illegible] "hokey."

The mace, as is probably known, represents delegated authority, something of the crown and sometimes of parliament, and the mace on the table, either in the house of lords or commons, represents the authority of that house.

A PACK OF STAGHOUNDS GATHERED FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.

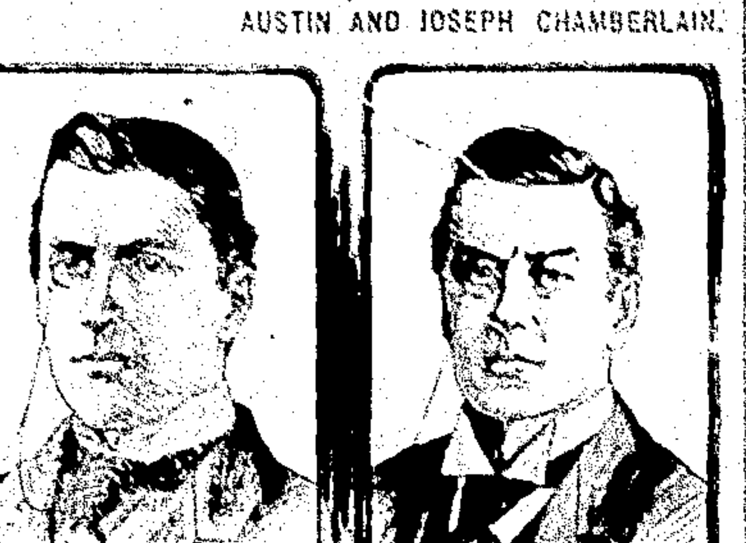


The fox hunting season has just ended, and poor reynard has by this time probably learned what a hard world this is for such as he, even when a rival is employed in the shape of the aniseed bag. The fox is the ostensible object of pursuit, but the aniseed bag has long been recognized as a satisfactory substitute.

In this photograph of a pack of staghounds gathered to have "their picture taken" one can see how interesting the chase appears to the four footed hunters who run down the game. They know well enough that no harm is intended to the larger members of their family and that the stag is safe except from accident, so they enter into the sport with all their hearts.

Very few stags are taken in a season, for the quarry's quick ear detects the sound of galloping hoofs from afar. From some elevated position he is apt to espy the red coated horsemen racing in his direction, whereupon, with commendable alacrity, he makes himself scarce in that particular vicinity.

"LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON"—SECRETARIES AUSTIN AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.



AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

[illegible] Mr. Chamberlain, England's [illegible] Austin Chamberlain, the [illegible] [illegible] in the South African war.

[illegible] Joseph Chamber[lain] [illegible] was impugned, [illegible] He stated, however, [illegible] to make their own fortunes [illegible] of distinguish[ed] [illegible] for nearly two centuries [illegible]

Mr. Austin Chamberlain [illegible] and a bachelor. Like his father [illegible] their American [illegible] Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the late William C. Endicott [illegible] secretary of war.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AS A HUNTSMAN.



[illegible] the crown prince of Germany [illegible] This illustration shows a trophy of his prowess [illegible] the handsome elk that was laid low [illegible] in the forest.

[illegible] with all the other sport of [illegible] the so called "chase of [illegible] When let alone, the [illegible] as ordinary [illegible] small field of earth and [illegible] the emperor can dodge [illegible] of his arms, he does not [illegible] but, all the same, his [illegible] heart of Christmas [illegible]

HOW THEY SALUTED THE QUEEN.

A pretty story is told of [illegible] [illegible] Victoria was waiting to receive them, [illegible] fell on their knees exclaiming, [illegible] "

Needless to say, her motherly majesty was delighted at the quaint salutation and expressed her pleasure in a way the children are never likely to forget.

A VERY POPULAR KING.

Although the king of the Belgians is 65 years old and has worn a crown ever since he can remember, yet he likes to forget the cares of state and royalty and mingle with the common people. In fact, the charge has been brought home to him several times that he is too prone to mingle indiscriminately



with the very common people and likes them better than he does the aristocracy. He dotes on Paris and the pretty girls attracted thither from all parts of the world, and many of the hard earned Belgian dollars are said to have gone to enrich some favorite of his fancy. It was not long ago that a policeman hauled him up for furiously driving an automobile through the streets of Paris. At another time, Dame Rumor has it, he was wandering through his own royal gardens as guide to a party of American girls who had mistaken him for the gardener. When his lord chamberlain met him thus employed, he nearly fell in a faint when the old king said sweetly, "I have taken the liberty of showing these ladies about." They gave him a 10 franc piece, which he attached to his watch chain as a souvenir.

LABOR SCARCE IN HAWAII.

There is a great demand for hands by the planters in Hawaii. No less than 5,000 men are needed there in the cultivation of sugar, and efforts are making to secure them in this country. [illegible]

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

The [illegible] Pharmacy, N. Main St.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heart-burn, water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Pope.

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CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5.. *10:03 am	No. 16.. *12:52 pm
No. 13.. 3:28 pm	No. 8.. *10:35 pm
No. 3.. *11:00 pm	No. 28.. 3:40 pm
No. 1.. *11:33 pm	No. 12.. * 6:25 pm
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

No. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:20 am	No. 12.. * 5:10 am
No. 5.. *10:25 am	No. 2.. * 6:10 pm
No. 13.. 3:45 pm	No. 8.. *10:20 pm
No. 3.. *11:50 pm	No. 32.. 12:00 m
No. 77, local, 12:55 pm.	

No. 12 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 23 and 22 run between Lima and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 27, 38, 14, 1, 2, 32 and 33 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

In effect, Sunday, May 29, at 6:30 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 26.. 10:58 am	No. 11.. 6:18 am
No. 2.. * 3:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:37 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 3.. *11:20 am
No. 18.. 10:55 pm	No. 25.. 4:22 pm
No. 64.. * 2:45 pm	No. 55.. *11:20 am

* Nos. 2, 64, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.	North.
No. 30.. 6:35 am	No. 31.. 6:55 am
No. 32.. 10:15 am	*No. 33.. 10:15 am
No. 34.. 1:29 pm	*No. 35.. 4:20 pm
*No. 36.. 7:08 pm	*No. 37.. 9:40 pm

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Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 m
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 m
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 m
New York and Philadelphia	6:40 [illegible]
Kenova and Norfolk	5:00 [illegible]
Columbus and Delaware	5:00 [illegible]
Sandusky and Bucyrus	3:00 [illegible]
Bellevue and Sandusky	9:10 [illegible]

All trains daily except Sunday.

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Morgan, It Must Be Said, However, Is Not a Railroad Wrecker, but a Builder—The Five Big Groups of the Land—No Movement To Control Bituminous Coal.

The most gigantic of all trusts has been practically completed by J. Pierpont Morgan. He does not call the combination which he has effected, and which controls more than 75,000 miles of railroad, a trust. He refers to it as "A community of interest."

Whether the plan developed by Morgan be called a trust, a consolidation, a gentlemen's agreement, or a pool, the result is the same, and will effect huge economies which will pay dividends to shareholders in the form of dividends.

Morgan is no railroad wrecker, he is a railroad builder. The cutting of rates has been the cause of many receiverships in the railroad world. Such cutting is inevitable where competition exists. Profits vanish, and the corporations are unable to earn dividends on the watered stock.

When the United States supreme court decided that the joint traffic association was a violation of the anti-trust law, the railway magnates set about finding some way of forming a pool without violating the laws. Efforts to create favorable legislation proved futile, and the family "gentlemen's agreement" adopted did not have the force that was expected and desired.

Financiers and railroad men decided that consolidation was the only way to prevent rate cutting, and for two years consolidation has been going on steadily and quietly. Railway men and financiers say that within two years there will be not more than five or six railway organizations in the United States, and that these will be working in harmony.

Some go so far as to say that the plan is about completed and they divide the railroads of the country into the following five groups:

Vanderbilt group—New York Central, St. Paul and Omaha, Boston and Albany, Michigan Central, West Shore, Northwestern, Big Four, Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna.

Cassatt group—Pennsylvania, Pan Handle, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio.

Morgan-Hill group Erie, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Harriman-Rockefeller group—Chicago and Alton, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Chicago Terminal Transfer, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, St. Louis, Peoria and Northern.

Gould group—Missouri Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Iron Mountain, Texas Pacific, Iowa Central, Wabash.

Morgan is today the dominating force in more railways and coal corporations than any other man.

The deal by which the Central railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley join the Philadelphia and Reading as Morgan properties, gives him an absolute control of nearly two-thirds of the anthracite coal of the country.

"The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company is in no way effected by the acquisition of the Jersey Central railroad company by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company," says President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. "For many years our company has had a traffic agreement with the Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central companies. This agreement will continue without change and will in no wise be altered by the consolidation of the two other parties to the agreement.

"The purchase of the Jersey Central by the Reading, and the consolidation of the anthracite mining interests are merely the consummation of the plans of Mr. McLeod when he was president of the Reading."

"Is there any likelihood of a movement to control the bituminous coal interests similar to the control of the anthracite output," Mr. Cowen was asked.

"No, for the simple reason that bituminous coal is mined in every state of the union outside of New England. Anthracite coal is restricted to one region in Pennsylvania. It is readily apparent that bituminous coal is too abundant and too scattered to be brought under one management."

SIXTY-FIVE MEN

Are Now Employed on the Marion Water Company Extensions.

A force of sixty-five men is now employed on the water extensions. The work is progressing rapidly on east Center street, and the trenches have been filled for quite a distance.

With the five miles additional mains completed by spring, if the water supply holds out, Marion will have excellent fire protection. To this there will be added several additional mains, as petitions have already been presented to the council for more extensions.

Within the next two weeks the Huber company will begin work on a new two-story warehouse, 200x40 feet. The new warehouse will be located east of the main plant.

REGULAR MEETING

Is Held Monday Evening by City Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the board of education was held Monday evening with Messrs C. G. Fisher, M. B. Dickerson, William Schaffner and John J. Crawley present. A number of bills were ordered paid and some routine business was disposed of. The board decided to change the kindergarten school hours and hereafter the kindergarten will be open at the Forest Lawn school building during the morning hours and at the Central building in the afternoon. The building committee was authorized to purchase such trees and ornamental shrubbery as will be needed for the various school grounds.

Permission was given the Four County Teachers' association to use the High school building for a meeting in February.

Farm for Sale.

A beautiful farm, well improved, consisting of 96½ acres, one and one-half miles from Ladore, Marion county. Improvements all new, consisting of new house, barn, cribs, 7 acres of fences. Well tiled. For particulars, write or call on E. J. Sherman, at Marion's old stand, Marion, O. 32-2-w

BY ROUGH ON RATS

William M. Myers, Formerly of This County, Takes His Life at Upper Sandusky.

FIRST TRIES TO KILL HIS WIFE

Makes an Assault on Her with a Razor, but She Escapes He Then Chases Her with a Shotgun—Despairing of Killing Her He Takes the Poison and Dies.

William M. Myers, formerly of this county, is dead at Upper Sandusky, a victim of rough on rats, administered by his own hand with suicidal intent.

August 7 of last year Myers was married to Mrs. Mary M. E. Young of Big Island township, and a day or two later moved to the Indian village where he secured employment. Of late he has been unable to secure work, and became very despondent. Monday, just five months to a day from the date of his marriage, he made up his mind to kill his wife and himself. He made an assault on his wife with a razor, but she managed to escape. He then took after her with a shotgun, but she succeeded in getting it away from him. This occurred in the afternoon. Foiled in his attempt on the life of his wife, he determined to carry out the latter part of his program, and about 5 o'clock in the evening took a dose of rough on rats.

An effort was made to save his life, but it was unavailing, and he died at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Myers was only twenty-six years of age.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Eight of the City Fathers Assemble for a Short Session Monday Evening

BUT LITTLE BUSINESS IS DONE

An Adjournment Is Taken Until Next Wednesday Evening, When the Matter of Taking Up the Alley Assessment Ordinances Will Be Considered—The Meeting In Detail.

The members of the city council did not begin the new century with the usual energy. There were only eight members present, and as it took nine to suspend the rules, council adjourned after the finance committee reported, until Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

It was 8 o'clock when the meeting was called to order. Besides President Schaffer, Members Merchant, Sawyer, Mosser, Murphy, Schrote, Clary and Ireland were in their places.

The reading of the minutes of the past two meetings by City Clerk Beatty, occupied but little time. Both were approved as read.

A petition was presented by the street and alley committee from the property-holders on Hermann street. They pray that that street may be opened from its present terminus to Windsor street. The matter was placed in the hands of the street and alley committee for approval.

The finance committee presented the report of L. J. Schoendank, treasurer of the city. The report shows a balance of cash on hand of $15,213.51. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Claim ordinance, No. 18 was adopted. The bill of Dr. James W. McMurray was again ignored.

The assessing ordinances on the alleys must be adopted before another week, or much of the money cannot be collected until next year. After a consultation it was decided to adjourn until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

STROBEL PEOPLE

Elect a New Board of Directors—The Directors Organize.

The stockholders of the Strobel Manufacturing company held their annual meeting Monday evening. The following directors were elected for the coming year:

Michael Lawrence, Fred Haberman, J. F. Prendergast, Joseph Frey and J. H. Thomas.

The directors organized by electing John H. Thomas, president, Michael Lawrence, vice president, Fred Haberman, secretary; James F. Prendergast, treasurer.

Mr. Haberman takes the place of U. K. Guthery as secretary.

The prospects for the coming year are quite flattering.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Heberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1y-c

J. P. Lutz put up between ten and fifteen more monster cards Tuesday.

GRAND WOMAN

Passes to Her Reward in the City of Delaware Saturday.

Miss Helen M. Merrick, who passed away at her late home on Oak Hill avenue Saturday afternoon, was born in Willbraham, Massachusetts, February 7, 1821. She was the youngest and only surviving member of her family generation. After being educated in the Wesleyan academy in her native town, she came with her brother, Dr. Frederick Merrick, to this city, and has been actively engaged in christian and educational work for over fifty years.

During this time she has been an active member of the Presbyterian church and the Ladies' Christian union. In the Sunday-school she taught a class of young people, and a number of leading business men refer to her teachings as stepping stones for their progress in life.

As an officer in the Woman's Foreign Missionary society, she was always very active and ready at all times to make sacrifices for the advancement of christianity in all countries. She has been the Eastward visitor for the Ladies' Christian union since its organization, and her beautiful influence has been manifest in the lives of many people with whom she came in contact.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—Delaware Gazette Jan. 7.

Miss Merrick was quite well known in the church and club circles of this city.

A New Year's Wedding.

Mr. Harry D. Albright and Miss Elnora C. Neidhart were united in the bonds of holy wedlock at the Reformed parsonage at 7:30 o'clock on New Year's evening by Rev. F. C. Witthoff.

The Central Ohio Teachers' association composed of Richland, Morrow, Crawford and Marion counties, will meet in Marion in February, and a fine program is being prepared for the occasion.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

FOR SALE—Stallions, French Shires and Coach. Call on Jud Davids, Prospect, Marion county, O. 21-wk-tf

LAND FOR SALE—12 acres on Fairground street, part in corporation. Also 7 acres on Mark street; will sell whole or in tracts. W. B. Peters, east Center street. Telephone 1411. 32-dwkt-tf

MONEY TO LOAN AT FIVE PER Cent—On first mortgage farm security in Marion county. Make application at office of Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys at law, 103½ north Main street, Marion, Ohio 35-wk t-27

WANTED—A competent mechanic to establish an iron bed factory at Knoxville, Tennessee. Address H. O. Nelson, Knoxville, Tennessee. 32-wk-t-3-p

WANTED TO TRADE—A good Chickering piano to trade for a horse. See F. M. Beverly at Beverly's second hand store, south Main street. 32-wk-t-3

All Boys' Clothing Cut Down

Without doubt this is the greatest chance ever presented to the mothers of Marion childhood. You can now buy both a Suit and Overcoat for the same money you formerly had to pay for either. Here are a few examples:



Your choice from two counters Boys' former $3 and $4 Suits and Reefers, at

$2.50

including stylish Vestee and Double-Breasted Suits, Sailor and Norfolk Suits in fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, all sizes, 2½ to 10, choice for only $2.50

Choice of $3.50 Children's Overcoats, ages 3 to 14 years including, at

$2.50

Nobbiest Oxford "Raglan," Russian, Automobile and Box Overcoats and fancy Reefers.

BOYS' PANTS

Our famous "Sampson" for knee pants. 19c





Choice from Young Men's $6 to $8 Suits and Overcoats at

$6.35

including Young Men's all Wool Oxford and Blue, black and English Tan Covert Cloth Box Overcoats, also fine all Wool Long Pant Suits, best makes, reduced from $6, $7 and $8.

Your choice from 5 counters Boys' $6 and $7 Suits and Overcoats for only

$4.90

This extraordinary offer consists mostly of Double-Breasted Suits and Box Overcoats for boys 7 to 16 years old. The Suits come in rich Fancy Cheviots; the Overcoats in the swell Oxfords, English Coverts and Whipcords.



STRELITZS.

NOW

That another Christmas is past and another new year and a new century are here, we simply wish to say to you that it will be our aim in the coming year and century to continue to make our store the mecca for seekers of real values. The liberal patronage accorded us in the past is sufficient evidence of your appreciation of our efforts.

YOURS WITH OUR BEST WISHES FOR A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

H. Schaffner

Have You Ever Read One of Our Ads?

26-in. Steel Hand Saw	35c	Cast Steel Dividers	15c
Key-hole Saw	10c	Block Planes	23c
Try Square	15c and 20c	Jack Planes	48c and 68c
Hatchets	25c	8-in. Flat Files	8c
Steel Hatchets, warranted	35c	10-in. Flat Files	10c
Drill Bits	10c, 15c and 20c	Taper Files	5c and 3c
Sand Paper, 2 sheets	1c	10-in. Horseshoe Rasp	35c
Steel Calipers	10c	Hatchet Handles	5c
Cast Steel Axes	75c and 65c	60c Lanterns	49c

THE RACKET STORE,

North Main Street. W. B. DE VENY, Prop'r.

30 Days. THE MARION DEPT. CO. 30 Days.

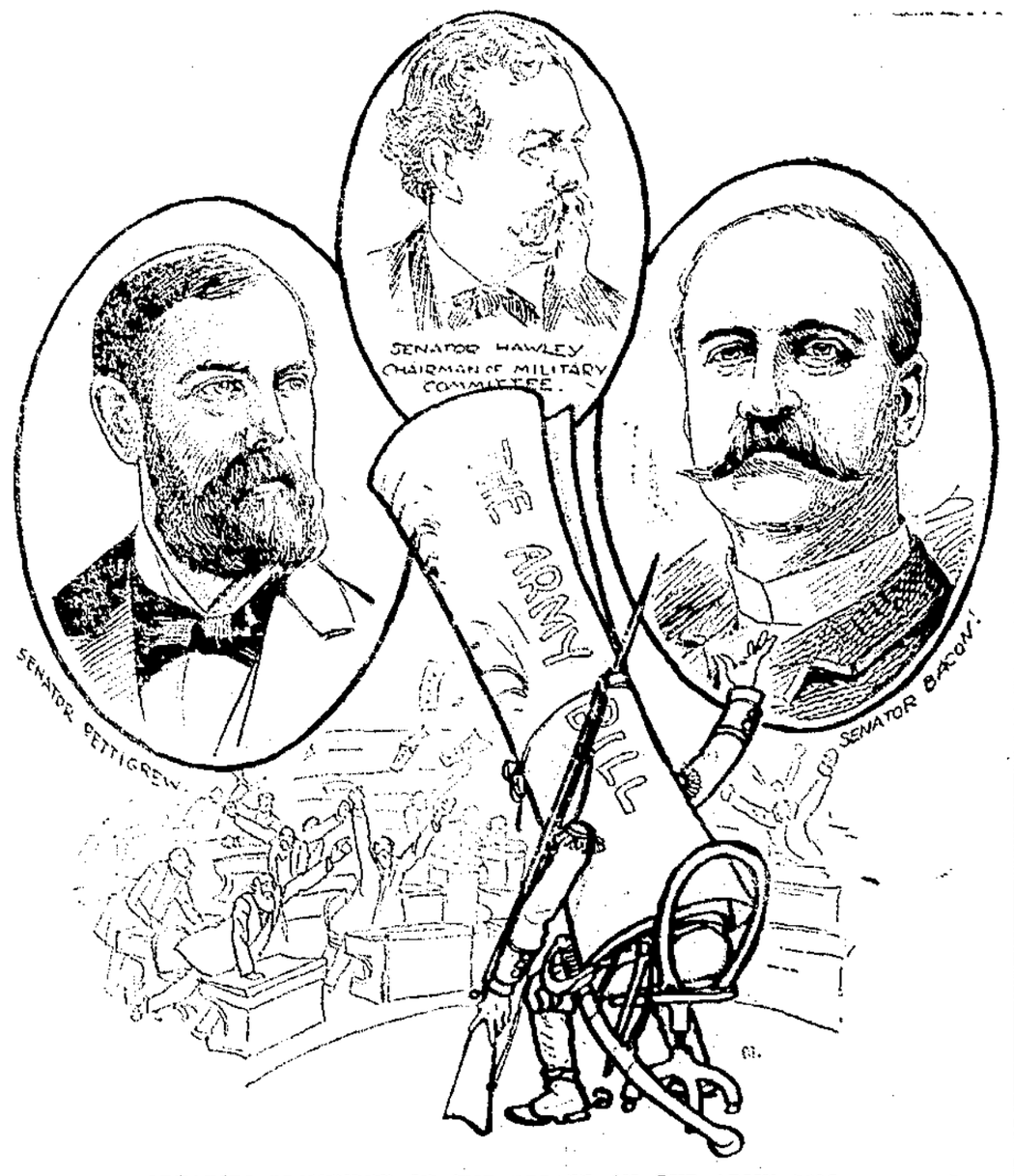
The Best and Cheapest Place in Town to Buy.

Go to other stores get these 10, 20, 30 and 50 per cent, then come here and see if we don't go them one better. Everything will go at a sacrifice price for the next 30 days then we close business for the year.

Yours for business.

THE MARION DEPT. CO.

CASH OR CREDIT.



SENATORS PROMINENT IN THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

The debate in the senate on the army reorganization bill is perhaps the most important that the present congress will see. Senator Hawley, as chairman of the committee on military affairs, is championing the measure. Among the more active opponents of the bill are Senators Pettigrew and Bacon.

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